

# COLUMBIA.

Friday Morning, June 2, 1865.

## Popular Morality.

The popular prosperity depends very much upon the popular morality. It is for a people to determine for themselves what they shall be, and what they shall become. Soil, climate, fortune, go but a short distance, comparatively speaking, in obtaining or securing eminence, happiness or permanence to any nation. Vainly would the patriot strive, and the sage counsel, and the soldier fight, if a people are neither true to themselves nor active in their proper purposes. In their own hearts and hands lie the secret of their moral, their social and political successes, and the labor which is taken for them, in which they themselves do not share, is so much labor thrown away. Even Hercules, a god, could only assist those who were first prepared and willing to put their own shoulders to the wheel.

## The Loss of the General Lyon.

We extract the following from a letter received in this city from a former resident of Columbia, who was a passenger on board the steamer General Sedgwick, which went to the rescue of the General Lyon:

"The steamer General Lyon left Wilmington for Fortress Monroe, with about 500 refugees on board—several from Columbia. On the second day out, she was burned to the water's edge, and all on board, but about twenty, were either burned or drowned. We were within sight at the time, and our captain run up as near as the rough sea would allow. The women and children were all burned. The men took all the boats, planks, &c., and jumped into the sea, but it was so rough that only twenty reached our boat. Henry Hunt came to us, and was pulled half-way up the side of the ship, and then fell back and was drowned. Among the lost from Columbia, were Cavis and his family, Hunt and Phelps, with their families, Dearne, Stadler, Deidrick Windhorn, his wife, child and two brothers, Bews, the butcher, and his wife, and others that I do not recollect. None from Columbia were saved. That was the most awful sight I ever witnessed, and hope never to see such another."

The Washington Star states that the Government is preparing to collect much of its postal revenues from delinquent debtor postmasters. When the rebellion broke out, most of the 9,000 postmasters in the Southern States were largely in arrears for stamps and newspaper postage. By a special Act passed last winter, not only can the real estate of the postmaster and his sureties be seized by attachment, but the publication of such attachment is served to every debtor to the delinquents to pay their debts to the United States, and not to the ex-postmaster. Under this law, large amounts will be saved to the Post Office Department.

The New York Herald publishes a communication from a respectable merchant of that city, proposing a plan to pay off the national debt, in the following manner: 150,000 persons contribute \$20,000 each—making the round sum of \$3,000,000,000—the total of the national indebtedness. Bennett endorses it, and offers to contribute \$40,000 towards the fund, asserting that money can be made by it, as he now pays \$35,000 to \$40,000 Government taxes yearly, and by paying the debt off at once, the country will be relieved from the present stupendous and costly machinery for collecting the internal revenue.

The only escape from grief is to employment. The only resource against it is in religion; yet it is neither our policy nor our destiny to escape it altogether—since it is by grief that we gather strength in heart and soul, as labor endows the arms with muscle and manhood. Not to sorrow freely is never to open the bosom to the sweets of the sunshine.

The mistakes and errors of youth are the evil geni which wait upon our manhood, and the ghosts that make us tremble in old age. They chill our ardor when ardor would be success; oppose our progress when to advance would be to conquer; haunt our walks, which might otherwise be blessed by the happiest spirits—by love, by grace, by faith and beauty—and are not to be laid by all our exorcisms, nor to be entreated by all our supplications. We have raised them, in our folly, till they have grown superior to the check of our wisdom. Our very friends are useful to encourage their assaults and to keep them from perishing. They keep them wakeful, when, perhaps, they would prefer to be at rest quite as much as ourselves.

## Amended General Regulations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 25, 1865.

The "General Regulations" made by the Secretary of the Treasury, dated July 29, 1864, for the purpose of carrying into effect the regulations of that date, and the several Acts of Congress authorizing them, are hereby amended as follows, viz:

I. Two additional Special Agencies are hereby established numerically, and respectfully designated as follows:

The Eighth Special Agency comprises the State of South Carolina and so much of the State of Georgia as lies in and East of the Valley of the Ogeechee River, including the city of Savannah.

The Ninth Special Agency comprises the West part of Florida and so much of the State of Alabama as lies South of the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad.

II. The boundaries of the Fifth Special Agency, as defined by the General Regulations, series July 29, 1864, are hereby modified so that it comprises the South and East part of Florida, including Key West, and so much of the State of Georgia as lies South and West of the Valley of the Ogeechee River.

III. The boundaries of the Third Special Agency, as defined by the General Regulations, series July 29, 1864, are hereby modified so that it comprises so much of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi as lies South of Grand Gulf, and including that place.

IV. In addition to the duties devolved upon the General Agent of the Treasury Department by the said regulations, he will hereafter be required, under the direction of the Secretary, to cause the regulations concerning the purchase of products of insurrectionary States under the eighth section of the Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, to be properly observed and carried out.

All officers and agents appointed to purchase and sell such products will comply with the instructions of the General Agent in regard thereto until otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

HUGH McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved April 25, 1865.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

MEXICAN NEWS AND MATTERS.—Important news from Mexico has been received. The latest advices from that country are to April 29.

The intelligence of the national triumphs in this country has afforded vast encouragement to the adherents of President Juarez; and his cause, which a short time ago was thought to be almost hopeless, is now rapidly recovering ground. A number of victories over the imperialists have recently been gained, and a new spirit appears to be infused into the republican armies. The report of the capture by them of Saltillo and Monterey is confirmed, and there were rumors that they had also taken Matamoros. These events restore nearly the whole of North-eastern Mexico to the authority of Juarez. Several other republican successes had been achieved. The imperialists were as much alarmed as the liberals were encouraged by the end of the war in the United States, owing to fears regarding the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and had put a stop to the expedition to the Northern Mexican States and to a project for fortifying the Northern frontier, and 11,000 imperial troops had been despatched from the capital for Matamoros.

President Juarez is still at Chihuahua, surrounded by all his officers of Government and with a large army loyal to his cause.

Maximilian is on a tour through the country in the direction of Vera Cruz. Ex-United States Senator Gwin had returned to Mexico from France, with important instructions, it was reported, relative to Louis Napoleon's schemes in Sonora and Sinaloa.

From Washington, we are informed that there is a prospect of a Mexican loan being shortly placed on the American markets, based on such securities as will render it a popular and perfectly safe investment.

There appears to be no abatement in the Mexican emigration excitement throughout the North. Recruiting continues active in New York, and accounts from other parts of the country show that the enterprise is extending.

If laws were made by wise and just men only, it might be taken for granted that popular outbreaks would be unfrequent. Unhappily, cunning and not wisdom, selfishness and not justice, too frequently employ the crime as a cloak, when simple faith regards it as an emblem. The poor and the ignorant, who are always apt to slumber over their rights, are sure to be the first, if not the only sufferers. Can we wonder that the sense of repeated wrong and outrage brings with it a sense of desperation? There is a terrible truth, and no less terrible warning, contained in the famous justificatory speech of Robespierre, who said, "Is it to be thought unreasonable that the people, in atonement for the wrongs of a century, demand the vengeance of a single day?"

When acquiescence in a certain line of conduct is unavoidable, is it not more practical to state the fact as existing beyond doubt, than to endeavor to bring the mind to realize it slowly by the labored artifices of rhetoric? If the public are reminded that a destiny they know to be inevitable is at hand, will they not be better prepared to meet it? Let those who object to the utterance of indubitable truths answer these questions.

A negro plot to assassinate the paroled rebel prisoners at Memphis, of whom there has been quite an influx lately, in revenge for the Fort Pillow massacre, was discovered on Friday night last. White troops were immediately put on guard, and on the attempt of the negroes to come out of the fort at a given hour, they were ordered back, when, refusing to obey, a sharp conflict ensued, in which twenty of them were killed and wounded. The remainder were driven back in confusion to the fort. Gen. John E. Smith has superseded Gen. Washburne in command at Memphis.

NOVEL TEAMS.—A stranger passing through Burke or any of the adjoining counties, in Georgia, would imagine that he had fallen among the Israelites or Egyptians of old. Owing to the lack of horses and mules, the planters have been obliged to hitch up ox teams, and in many cases the milk cows have been brought into requisition.

THE DEATH OF FORREST.—The Nashville Union, of the 17th, asserts that its statement of the previous day, that Gen. Forrest was killed by Capt. John Walker, is corroborated by a gentleman from the Tennessee River line, who learned it through reliable sources, and also by paroled prisoners who have arrived at Nashville.

The United States owns upwards of 1,000,000,000 acres of public lands susceptible of cultivation. They own 2,000,000 acres of gold and silver bearing lands. The arable lands are worth at least \$1,200,000,000, and the mineral lands are worth at least \$8,000,000,000, making together a total of \$9,200,000,000.

The Sandusky Register says the Confederates imprisoned on Johnson's Island have become tired of imprisonment and lost all faith in their ability to carry on the war longer. Out of the 2,800 confined there, all but about thirty-five have asked permission to take the amnesty oath.

Letters from Europe bring advices North that many of the refugee Southerners, including foreigners who have made the South their homes for business purposes, are preparing to return to their old haunts, now that the war is over.

The Florida Union publishes the following statement of the deaths in the prison at Andersonville, Ga., for eleven months ending January 31, 1865: In prison hospital, 8,416; in stockade, 4,150; in small pox hospital, 74—total, 12,640.

The Confederate archives, documents and other writings appertaining to the Confederate Government have been packed and sent to Washington. They filled ninety-one boxes, and were addressed to Assistant Secretary of War Doud.

Somebody has sent a rope to President Johnson, as a hint that he should go ahead in the hanging business. At the death of that fellow, a rope, we guess, will be the most prominent figure. The scamp himself will be seen merely as a hanger-on.

[Louisville Journal.]

A Washington special to the New York Post, of the 18th, says it is known that the Emperor Maximilian and Kirby Smith have recently been in negotiation. It is no longer expected that Smith will surrender without further fighting.

A fire occurred in the property room attached to Niblo's Garden, in New York, which threatened the destruction of that theatre, as well as the Metropolitan Hotel, adjoining. The loss is estimated at fully \$10,000.

A youth named Solomon Pillsbury, aged sixteen, has been sent to the Massachusetts Penitentiary for fourteen years, on a charge of burglary and assault with intent to kill.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, now in session in Brooklyn, have decided to place in a state of probation, for the present, ministers of the church from the South who have supported the rebellion.

The New York Herald learns that many citizens of Virginia contemplate moving North, from an impression that they can enjoy more freedom there than in the South.

The only rational liberty is that which is born of subjection, reared in the fear of God and love of man, and made courageous in the defence of a trust and the prosecution of a duty.

The French Emperor has arrived in Algiers, and has issued conciliatory addresses to the people, urging them to accept their destiny and unite their fortunes to France.

The exodus of negroes from Virginia, North, is said to be very large. Their former owners are gratified at the fact, as the blacks have become so insolent as to render their presence loathsome.

A despatch to the Herald announces the capture of Ex-Gov. Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, and \$600,000 in specie belonging to the State Government.

Kirby Smith is reported to have been killed in a difficulty with reference to a cotton speculation.

The Prince of Wales opened the International Exhibition in Dublin, on the 6th ult., in presence of 10,000 persons.

A Roman Catholic Cathedral has been opened at Nagasaki, Japan.

Mrs. Lincoln and family will reside at Chicago—a new home.

Quantrell, the notorious guerilla, has been severely wounded and captured.

A revolution is anticipated in Spain. Jere. Clemens is dead.

## Local Items.

The office of the Columbia Phoenix is on Gates street, second door from Plain.

THE TELEGRAPH.—Telegraphic communication is now open between this city and Charleston. We learn that private despatches can be sent to any point in the United States.

We are indebted to Mr. W. A. Courtenay for copies of the New York Herald, Tribune, Evening Post, News, Commercial Advertiser and Washington Chronicle—extracts from which will be published in our next issue.

PERSONAL.—All subscribers to the Phoenix whose subscriptions have expired, will please come forward and renew, in specie or provisions; otherwise their papers will be stopped.

We wish it distinctly understood that our terms are cash. No advertisements will, therefore, be inserted unless paid for in advance.

We present the following schedule of rates, in the case of the most obvious commodities. For one month's subscription to the Phoenix, we will receive either of the following, viz:

1 bushel corn. 1½ bush. peas or potatoes  
5 pounds butter. 25 lbs. flour.  
7 " lard. 4 lbs. candles.  
7 " bacon. 9 qts. rice.  
8 dozen eggs. 4 head of chickens.

Wood, vegetables and provisions generally received at fair market rates approaching the specie standards.

On the 16th, a negro got into a street car in Philadelphia, and refused all entreaties to leave it. The conductor of the car, fearful of being fined for ejecting him, as was done by one of the judges of one of the courts in a similar case, ran the car off the track, detached the horses and left colored to occupy the car all by himself. The colored man still firmly maintained his position in the car, having spent the night there. The conductor looks upon the part he enacted in the affair as a splendid piece of strategy. The matter creates quite a sensation in the neighborhood where the car was standing, and crowds of sympathisers flock round the colored man.—New York Herald.

The New York Tribune says that the latest reports of the changes in the Cabinet state that Hon. Charles Francis Adams is to succeed Secretary Seward; Senator Sumner to be Minister to the Court of St. James; Preston King will succeed Secretary Welles, and that Mr. Stanton goes out—to be succeeded by Gen. Butler or Montgomery Blair.

Slavery is to be abolished in the Spanish colonies, and movements are already on foot in Spain to effect it.

COLUMBIA, MAY 23, 1865.

The Committee appointed by the City Council, in February last, for the purpose of furnishing sustenance, not only to the starving people of the city, but also to Lexington and Richland Districts, having been joined by a Committee appointed by the Governor of the State, consisting of his Honor the Mayor, Col. N. Heyward and E. L. Kerrison, for the same purpose, the Committee beg leave to report that they have endeavored to carry out the objects contemplated, and have so far succeeded in the last three months (though only to a very limited extent) to supply provisions, not only to the poor of Richland and Lexington Districts, as well as to many in the city that had the means but not the facility to supply themselves; and they have been enabled to conduct this business so far without involving the city in debt, as will more fully appear by the report of J. G. Gibbs, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of Council.

Resolved, That J. G. Gibbs, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of Council, furnish forthwith the City Council of Columbia a full and comprehensive statement of the action of the Joint Committee, State and city, from the commencement of their duty to the present time, and with the report, he turn over to the City Council whatever assets may be on hand.

Resolved, That on the presentation of the report to Council by the Chairman, the Committee tender their resignation, and their duty ceases.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to the City Council.

E. L. KERRISON,  
M. C. MORDECAI,  
EDWARD HOPE.

## For Blackstocks.

FRIGHT and PASSAGE for Blackstocks can be had on TUESDAY or WEDNESDAY next, on application to DURBEC & WALTER.

June 1

## Wrapping Paper.

OLD NEWSPAPERS for sale at this office. Price 20 and 40 cents a 100.

## AUCTION SALES.

By F. Lance.

I WILL sell, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, on C. A. Bedell's lot, Sundry articles of Furniture. 20 gallons Molasses. Yards White Flannel, Shoes. Head-saw, Sole and Upper Leather. Also, lot Summer Clothing, Pants, Coats, Vests, &c. Condition cash. June 2 1\*

## Zealy, Scott & Bruns

WILL sell, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, opposite their store, Assembly street, The following articles: 3 pieces of Kersey, ¼ doz. Madras Handkerchiefs, 1 Saddle, Piano Stool, Smoking Tobacco, Salt, Black Pepper, Demijohns, Tables, Beds, Jars, Looking Glasses, Pillows, Waiters, Candles, Chairs, Brass Fender. Fine Chamber Set.

ALSO, AT PRIVATE SALE,

Terebene Oil. June 2 1\*  
Unlimited articles received up to hour of sale.

## Stamping.

EMBROIDERY STAMPING of various styles done two doors South of Catholic Church. June 2

## At Private Sale.

A FINE RESIDENCE, of nine rooms, well furnished, with all necessary out-buildings, on a half-acre lot. Apply to F. LANCE. June 2 1\*

## Lost.

YESTERDAY morning, a red Morocco pocket MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing a butcher's account. The book is of no value to any one except the owner. A suitable reward will be paid it returned to CHAS. HAMBURG. June 2 1\*

## MILLINERY.

MISS M. McELRONE respectfully informs the ladies of Columbia that she is prepared to execute all orders in the MILLINERY line. Also, STRAW HATS dyed, made and pressed to order. Residence corner of Sumter and Marion streets. June 2 3\*

## Acacia Lodge No. 94.

A SPECIAL communication of this Lodge will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 4 o'clock, in the Hall in the College Campus, for the purpose of conferring the Second Degree. By order of the W. M. June 2 1 E. O. WITHERINGTON, Sec.

Just Received and for Sale by Philip Fogarty, Lumber Street, Arsenal Hill.

SOAP, CANDLE, STARCH, HERRINGS, CALICO, &c. June 1 2\*

## Hands Wanted.

WANTED immediately about SIXTY ABLE-BODIED HANDS, to work on my turpentine works. Good rations issued and wages paid monthly. None need apply without recommendations. Apply at my residence, in rear of the Marion Street Methodist Church. may 31 3\* J. E. MEISTER.

HEADQUARTERS United States Forces, CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C. MAY 26, 1865.

CIRCULAR. THE following circular from Headquarters Northern District Department of the South, dated at Orangeburg, S. C. May 25, 1865, is published for the information and guidance of the planters of this District. By command of N. HAUGHTON,

Lieut. Col. 25th Reg't O. V. V. I., Com'g U. S. Forces, City of Columbia, S. C. W. J. KYLE, Lieut. 25th O. V. V. I. and Post Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, ORANGEBURG, S. C. May 25, 1865.

CIRCULAR. To the Planters of South Carolina Residing within the District:

You are invited, after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States Government prescribed by the President of the United States, in his proclamation of December 8, 1863, to make equitable contracts for labor with the freedmen. Such contracts, approved by the commander of the nearest military post, will be considered binding on both parties, and will be enforced by the military authorities as far as the exigencies of the service will allow. The contract will set forth in words the freedom of the laborer.

Where the freedman is, from age or infirmity, unable to labor and without natural protector, his support will devolve upon the Parish to which he belongs.

The citizens of each Parish are requested to meet and devise some method for providing for such persons; and until such provision is made, they will remain on, and draw their support from, the plantations where they now are.

(Signed,) JOHN P. HATCH, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Official: (Signed,) EDGAR B. VAN WINKLE, Capt. and A. D. C. may 27

## PAPER! PAPER!

FOR sale, a small quantity of No. 1 WRITING PAPER. Also, some excellent COPYING PAPER. Inquire at this office. may 30